CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Rally Flays Sato's Suppression of National Education Here

PYONGYANG, Mar. 19 (KCNA)—A demonstration and mass meeting denouncing the scheme of the Japanese Government to suppress the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan was held in Pyongyang this afternoon.

The streets of Pyongyang shook with the shouts of the demonstrators: "The Japanese Government must ensure for the Koreans in Japan all their national rights including their right to democratic, national education!," "Down with the scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to deprive the Korean citizens in Japan of their right to repatriation!" and "We support the struggle of Korean citizens in Japan to defend their democratic, national rights" and so on. The demonstrators converged on the Moranbong Youth Park where a mass meeting was called at its Open-air Theatre.

The meeting place which was packed to capacity with 20,000 attendants, resounded with the indignant shouts condemning the criminal acts of the Japanese militarists.

The platform was taken by Comrades Li Joo Yun and Kim Dong Kyoo; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chungwoo Party; Paik Nam Woon, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Chun Hai, Li Keuk Ro and Ko Joon Taik Presidium members of the Fatherland Front; Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Yoon Ki Bok, Minister of Common Education; and Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyangyang Municipal People's Committee.

Masaharu Hatanaka, Chief of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association, now in Pyongyang also attended the meeting.

Hong Soon Kwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, spoke at the meeting.

In the name of the youth and students and the entire people of Korea, he resolutely denounced the scheme of the Japanese Government to submit the Diet a "bill on foreigners' schools system" to obliterate the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

The Korean people will not tolerate the criminal move of the Japanese militarists to make Korean residents in Japan, citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a scapegoat for their reinvasion of South Korea and fascistization of Japan, he declared.

Fully endorsing the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued on Mar. 17 in denunciation of the Japanese Government's manoeuvrings to suppress the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan, he said:

Democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan is fully justifiable in view of their historical background and their status as citizens of our Republic, and in the light of the generally recognized international practices regarding the education of citizens abroad.

The Japanese Government is under an inescapable legal and moral obligation to ensure for Korean citizens in Japan all their national rights including their right to the democratic, national education.

The schemings of the Japanese authorities to deny them this right stem from their hostile policy toward the DPRK, pose a grim challenge to the two peoples of Korea and Japan desirous of friendship between them, and are a crude violation of international law and international practices.

The Japanese Government's maneuverings to suppress national education of Koreans in Japan is linked with their unsavory political aim, namely, to achieve the reinvasion of South Korea with less difficulty without going against the grain of the Pak Jung Hi clique, he declared.

He continued: This shows that the suppression of democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan by the Japanese authorities is an offshoot of the policy of aggression and war of the U.S.-Japanese reaction and their henchmen and of the policy of fascistization of Japan.

The Japanese authorities cannot absolve themselves of the obligation to ensure for Koreans in Japan all their democratic, national rights including that to national education.

Following Chairman Hong Soon Kwon, representatives of various circles spoke, denouncing the criminal acts of Japanese militarism.

Then the rostrum was given to Masaharu Hatanaka, Chief of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association.

Referring to the struggle of the Japanese people to defend the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan, Chief Masaharu Hatanaka evinced the determination of the democratic forces of Japan to smash the criminal scheme to legislate the "bill for the foreigners' school system."

After the meeting the attendants held a street demonstration.

A demonstration and mass meeting denouncing the scheme of the Japanese Government to suppress the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan was held in Pyongyang on Mar. 19. Photo: Demonstrators chanting the slogan "We oppose the suppressive manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries"

U.S. Kidnaps Korean Reporter at Panmunjom

KEASONG, Mar. 22 (KCNA Special Correspondent)—At about the time when the 242nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was drawing to a close in Panmunjom on Mar. 22, the U.S. side committed the provocative act of kidnapping a journalist of our side Li Soo Keun who was covering the meeting.

The U.S. side which had kept the car of Ciccolella, senior member of the U.S. side, waiting at the entrance of the meeting hall, its engine working all the while, forcibly shoved into it a journalist of our side, Li Soo Keun, who happened to pass by it, by mobilizing large numbers of MPs.

Seeing this outrageous act, security personnel of our side tried to rescue the journalist, but the MPs of the U.S. side committed collective violence against them.

Seizing upon this chance, the driver of Ciccolella's car whisked away the kidnapped journalist, driving it south at full speed, smashing the barrier dropped by our side.

It is clear that the U.S. imperialists kidnapped the journalist of our side to hurl slanders and calumnies against the northern half of Korea through him, by threatening and blackmailing him.

The violence done by the U.S. side is an act obstructing the free activities of journalists in the joint security area of Panmumjom and flagrantly violating security and order in this area.

This is part of the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to undermine the Korean Armistice Agreement, increase tension and ignite a new war.

The U.S. imperialists should stop such a provocative act grossly violating the Armistice Agreement and return at once the kidnapped journalist to our side.

If the U.S. imperialists do not return him, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the ensuing consequences.

333rd Meeting of MAC Secretaries

Return of Kidnapped Journalist Demanded

KAESONG, Mar. 23 (KCNA)—The 333rd meeting of the secretaries of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was called at Panmunjom at 14 hours on Mar. 23 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, our side sternly protested against the grave provocative act of the U.S. which kidnapped a journalist of our side, Li Soo Keun, who was covering the 242nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission on Mar. 22 and demanded it return him at once to our side.

After fully laying bare the provocative act of the U.S. side, Colonel Han Joo Kyung, secretary of our side, remarked that the U.S. imperialists kidnapped the journalist of our side to hurl vicious slanders and calumnies against the northern half of Korea through his mouth, by threatening and blakmailing him.

He pointed out that such violence of the U.S. side is an act obstructing the free activities of journalists in the joint security area of Panmunjom and flagrantly violating security and order in this area which the two sides are to guarantee, and this is part of the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea.

Colonel Han Joo Kyung strongly demanded that the kidnapped journalist of our side be returned immediately.

But the secretary of the U.S. side, at a loss for words in face of the clear facts about their criminal act, obstinately evaded a reply to the demand of our side.

Colonel Han Joo Kyung, secretary of our side, again stressed that the U.S. side should frankly admit its brigandish act of kidnapping the journalist of our side and return him to our side without delay. If the U.S. side, denying the warning of our side, refuse to return the journalist and cling to such a reckless act in the future, it will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom, he said.

VDR Foreign Office Raps Sato's Plot

The Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic issued a statement on Mar. 21 vehemently condemning the Japanese authorities' scheme to sabotage the democratic, national education of Korean residents in Japan, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency.

The statement said: The Japanese authorities are plotting to press the Japanese Diet to adopt a draft bill for a "foreigners' school system" aimed at creating conditions to control the democratic, national education of the Korean residents in Japan and securing the right to close down the Korean residents' schools at any time without any justifiable reasons. This shameful act of the Japanese reactionary Government is part of its overall hostile policy towards the Korean people.

This draft bill constitutes one of the illegal measures of the Japanese Government infringing upon the demo

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"Foreigners' School System" Designed To Oppress Korean National Education

EDITORIAL

Defying the unanimous opposition of public opinion in Japan and abroad, of late the Japanese Government is straining every nerve to submit and legalize by hook or by crook the so-called "bill for the partial amendment of the school education law" with the object of instituting a "foreigners' school system."

In connection with this move, the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued on Mar. 17 a statement denouncing the heinous scheme of the Japanese Government to suppress the national education of Koreans here and once again strongly demanding that it immediately withdraw the "bill for a foreigners' school system" and unconditionally ensure the democratic and national education for Koreans in Japan.

Fully backing the statement, we are firmly resolved to safeguard to the last the right to national education.

While recently opposing the national education of Koreans here, the Japanese Government has attached to it the label of "anti-Japanese education" and "education contrary to the interests of Japan."

This is, however, an extremely groundless slander and false propaganda distorting the real situation.

It is well known to everybody that the democratic and national education of Koreans here is to teach their children the mother tongue, Korean history, geography, cultural traditions and advanced science; bring them up as worthy Korean citizens; and educate them in the spirit of friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people as well as the people across the globe.

The democratic and national education of Koreans here is patriotic, international, scientific and democratic in its contents and has nothing to do with chauvinism.

Why is this labeled "anti-Japanese?" With a view to throwing dust in the eyes of the world public, the Japanese Government has launched false propaganda about the national education, calling white black.

Irrespective of whether they live in their home country or abroad, citizens of a sovereign state has the right to give their children national education in their mother tongue. This inviolable fundamental right is ensured by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states: Any person has right to receive education, and any parent has the option to decide the kind of education to be given his or her child (Article 26, Paragraph 3). Similar remarks are also made in Article 1 of Children's Charter and in the Constitution of Japan.

Even Japanese residing in Thailand, Paraguay and other countries, are conducting education by Japanese for their children at Japanese schools and the Japanese Government ensures it.

Despite this, the Japanese Government has legally discriminated the Korean schools alone, oppressed it by mobilizing government authority and let reactionary terrorists be hell-bent on provocative and subversive activities against Korean schools. It goes so far as to make no bones about scheming to cook up a "foreigners' school system" for the purpose of completely suppressing the national education of Koreans here.

In actual fact, the "bill for a foreigners' school system" stipulates that the Japanese Government is in a position outrageously to control at random Koreans' national education, clamp down on their schools at any time and punish their teachers as it pleases.

This is an outrageous and unpardonable act.

The unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese Government constitutes a ruthless national discrimination against and insult to Korean citizens in Japan and an expression of its hostile policy toward the DPRK.

The suppressive policy of the Japanese Government against Koreans' national education is a link in the chain of its strengthening of the suppression and persecution of Koreans here after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and means an extension of its "assimilation policy."

Its scheme to oppress Koreans' national education is based on the demand of the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are trying to use Koreans here as a bait in pursuing their political aims, and is closely related to the vicious manoeuvrings of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea more easily.

We can by no means tolerate the Government's oppression and persecution of the national education of Koreans, nor can we connive at its illegal act.

All the Korean residents in Japan who hold dear the honor of the country and nation and hope for the happiness of their children are rising unanimously in the struggle to safeguard their national education.

Because of its justness, the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan is enjoying the active support of broad sections of the Japanese people in all walks of life. Throughout Japan, over 3,000 social bodies including political parties have already adopted resolutions against the "foreigners' school system," and upwards of 5,300 Japanese scholars and men of culture lodged in a joint name a protest with the Government.

Furthermore, 199 local assemblies including the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and Osaka, Kyoto and Fukuoka Prefectural Assemblies have passed resolutions calling for the guarantee of Koreans' national education and submitted their statements against the bill to the central Government.

Not only that, international organizations and social bodies of various countries all over the world express their resolute opposition to the unwarranted attitude of the Japanese Government.

In the light of the historical fact that Koreans here were forcibly brought to Japan for forced labor and military service in the days of Japanese colonial rule in the past and in view of international law, international practices and the principles of modern education, the Japanese Government is under legal and moral obligation to ensure the national education for Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese Government must immediately withdraw the "bill for a foreigners' school system" and unconditionally guarantee the right of Korean citizens here to national education.

If the Japanese Government does not lend an ear to the just demand and persists in the suppression of the national education, it will be unable to escape resolute denunciations by the world public.

SPA Delegation Visits Zambia

The Delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK led by Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of its Presidium, arrived on Mar. 16 in Lusaka for a visit to Zambia at the invitation of the Government of Republic of Zambia, according to a report from the capital of Zambia.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kamanga, vice-President of the Republic of Zambia; Kapwepwe, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chimba, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Banda, Minister of Transport; the vice-Chairman of the National Assembly and other high-ranking officials.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Zambia were also present at the airport to welcome the delegation.

On Mar. 17 Nyrenda, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, and his wife gave a grand banquet in honour of the delegation.

Those attending the party drank toasts to the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Zambia and to the solidarity of the two countries in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Korean Del. Calls On Tanzanian Pres.

According to a dispatch from Dar es Salaam, Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, called on Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on Mar. 15.

A friendly talk took place.

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cratic, national interests of Korean residents. It completely runs counter to international law and tramples upon the fundamental human rights.

The VDR Foreign Ministry fully supports the correct stand expounded in the Mar. 17 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly condemns the Japanese authorities for scheming to sabotage the democratic, national education of Korean residents in Japan.

The Japanese Government must give up immediately this dark design and correctly implement international law and norms which guarantee democratic, national education to Korean citizens in Japan, the statement emphasized.

Intrigues in Guam for War Escalation

War-maniac Johnson left Guam on the evening of Mar. 21 after brewing new intrigues to expand the war in Vietnam.

The whole course of the Guam strategic conference showed that the U.S. imperialists, finding themselves in serious straits, political, military and moral, were making a desperate bid for bringing the war to a grave stage.

Taken up for discussion at the conference were strategic and tactical steps for pushing forward the "pacification" program designed to turn away the people from the ranks of resistance by bayonets and appeasement.

Noteworthy are the outbursts of Cao Ky and Lyndon Johnson who intimated Washington's intention to launch armed attacks on the liberated areas of Laos and Cambodia, blockade Haiphong and mass U.S. combat troops along the 17th parellel.

This, to all intents and purposes, is part of the adventure of Johnson and Co. to expand the ground war to North Vietnam and the whole of Indo-China.

This grave plot was the very substance of the Guam strategic conference, though they were tight-lipped on it.

Johnson talked noisily about "pacification" and "progress toward a representative civilian government" in South Vietnam, asserting that no military plan was discussed in Guam. But it was a clumsy ruse to curtain off from public view their escalation manoeuvres and evade accusation at home and abroad. But the world's people are not ignorant of what Johnson has up his sleeve. As for the "pacification" program, it is an operational plan for filling the gap in the large-scale military operations.

Their ado about "civilian government" and "elections" is meant to justify their war of aggression and dupe the South Vietnamese and world's peoples by fabricating a so-called "legitimate democratic government."

Johnson counts on the projected "democratic government," hoping it would blunt the edge of charges against the U.S. imperialists by raising a hue and cry over the alleged "invasion from the North" and begging them to widen the war. What Cao Ky, the possible head of the new government, said at the Guam conference and at the Saigon airport is worth attention in this connection.

The Guam strategic conference ripped away what remains of the thin veil that once concealed Johnson's "peace negotiation" hoax and the brigandish nature of his "honorable peace." Johnson and his puppet Cao Ky made it clear that they would "negotiate" only when the Vietnamese people gave up their revolutionry cause and revolutionary struggle. They exploded the bombshell that there could only be "military victory" in South Vietnam. This blast reaffirmed that Washington did not have the least intention to stop aggression in Vietnam or negotiate with the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

In a nutshell, the meeting showed how desperately Johnson is chasing the tantalizing spectre of "military victory," stumbling and falling. He often grins an "optimistic" smile, but only to evoke many an ironic smile.

The South Vietnamese people and armed force have won great military, political and moral victories in smashing the U.S. imperialists' aggression and are dealing annihilating blows to the aggressors.

Johnson's escalation is nothing but his death-bed struggle.

If Johnson continues to expand the war, ignoring the demand of the Vietnamese and world's peoples for an unconditional step to the bombing of North Vietnam, he will taste a fatal blow dealt by the Vietnamese people and other revolutionary peoples.

Cabinet Decision on Correct Fulfilment of Nine-Year Compulsory Technical Education Law

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted recently a decision on correctly fulfilling the law on the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education.

The historic law on enforcing the universal nine-year compulsory technical education throughout the northern half of the country from April 1 this year was adopted at the 6th Session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic in November last year.

The enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education is a reliable guarantee for bringing up the rising generation as men and women of a new type developed in an all-round way and enhancing the general cultural standard of the society.

Underscoring its enormous political and economic significance, the decision sets forth in detail important tasks for the correct implementation of the SPA law.

The decision lays stress on the full admission of schoolage children and rational establishment and management of primary and middle schools for the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education.

The schoolage children from 7 to 16 are eligible for nine-year compulsory education.

Every year correct lists should be made of schoolage children eligible for primary and middle schools and all of them be enrolled in schools so that the entire rising generation can receive nine-year compulsory technical education.

Under the decision the existing three-year middle school and two-year technical school will be merged to form a five-year middle school beginning with April 1, 1967, and primary and middle schools will be rationally organized for smoothly guaranteeing the admission of schoolage children and their education and training.

The decision sets the school admission and promotion date at Sept. 1 from the 1968-1969 school year.

Then the decision lays down tasks for further perfecting the popular education system to fit the new conditions of the nine-year compulsory technical education system.

To begin with, two-year higher schools for enrolling graduates of the five-year middle schools will open from Sept. 1, 1968.

In connection with the establishment of the higher school, the existing three-year higher physics school will be reorganized into two-year higher physics school to admit graduates of the five-year middle school. And the course of the higher technical school will be extended to three-four years from the 1968-1969 school year to train better technicians and secondary specialists.

The course of the foreign language schools will be extended to seven years from the 1967-1968 school year.

Under the decision, work will be undertaken for rearranging the secondary technical education system under which one studies while working, in conformity with the new higher technical school system.

The normal school system will also undergo a partial change suitable to the new popular education system: The existing three year teachers college will be reorganized into four-year teachers college for training primary school teachers and a three-year higher normal school will be reorganized into a school for educating kindergarten teachers. The existing four-year normal college will function from the 1967-1968 school year as a school for training middle school, higher technical school, higher school and higher normal school teachers.

Under the decision the system of special schools will be partially reformed to fit the new popular education system. The course of schools for blind and deaf-and-dumb children, for instance, will be extended to nine years from the 1967-1968 school year so that they also can receive nine-year compulsory technical education.

For training skilled workers needed in all branches of the national economy, the skilled workers training course will be replaced by the skilled workers school from April 1, 1967.

Besides, the decision puts emphasis on improving the content of education, firmly building up the ranks of teachers and consolidating material and technical foundations for schools of all levels.

Our people have in the past period registered great successes in popular education as in all the fronts of socialist construction.

The Korean Worker's Party and the Government of the Republic guarantee the right of learning to all the working people and their sons and daughters by establishing a socialist and truly popular educational system and enforcing a system of completely free education.

Now students accounting for one quarter of the population are studying at 98 universities and colleges, and 9,165 common education schools, receiving great benefits from the State.

Placing the training of cadres of the nation before all other work, the Party and Government have reared large numbers of technicians and specialists of working people origin and built up a large contingent of intellectuals boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution.

The successes in popular education are brilliant fruition of the education policy of our Party which creatively applies the Marxist-Leninist education theory to the practical conditions of the country.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (23)

The U.S. side, however, while colluding with the right-wing leader Syngman Rhee, forced the separate elections in South Korea under the name of the "United Nations," thereby trying to the bitter end to achieve the territorial division of Korea.

All the political parties which participated in the North-South Joint Conference expressed their intention not to participate in the U.N.-intervened separate elections in South Korea in opposition to the separate elections and expressed desire for independent unification of Korea. All the political parties and social organizations which took part in the North-South Joint Conference boycotted the separate elections and did not send any candidate for the separate elections.

Many member states of the "U.N. provisional committee on Korea" which was forcibly formed by the U.S. through the "U.N." expressed opposition to the separate elections in South Korea as one leading to the territorial division of the country: The "U.N. provisional committee on Korea" was formed by India, Australia, Taiwan, France, the Philippines, Syria, Canada and Salvador.

Among the member states, Canada, Australia, France, Syria, expressed opposition to the forcible separate elections in South Korea, by voting against and abstaining in the polls to hold the separate elections in South Korea.

Confronting this situation, the U.S. imperialists brought the "Korean question" into the "subcommittee of the U.N." and railroaded the "resolution on the separate elections in South Korea" despite oppositions of the member states of the "U.N. provisional committee on Korea."

Though the "resolution of the separate elections in South Korea" was railroaded through the "U.N. subcommittee" under the U.S. pressure, the "resolution" was attached with one condition that "the separate elections in South Korea can be permitted to be held in the atmosphere where all conditions for free elections are guaranteed by the U.S. occupation army."

But, U.S.-forced and the U.N.-intervened "separate elections in South Korea" was enforced in an atmosphere of combat guard and of outrageous terrorism.

On the day of the election, May 10 of 1948, the U.S. occupation army took the posture of combat guard and mobilized heavily armed policemen and terrorist groups to all parts of South Korea, in an effort to suppress the voices against the "separate elections." The U.S. occupation army, South Korean police and terrorist groups did all they could to interfere in the elections and to suppress those who were opposed to the elections: More than 50,000 were arrested and imprisoned by police on charges of opposing the elections; among them more than 350 were killed and about 1,000 were injured.

In this way, the right-wing reactionary leader Syngman Rhee clique was posted as the "President" of South Korea thanks to open interference in the elections and gun-point suppression by the U.S. which had been scheming the Korea's territorial division and colonial militarization of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists, eventually succeeded in bisecting Korea and the Korean nation and the "Republic of Korea" with Syngman Rhee as its "President" was set up on Aug. 15 of 1948 as U.S. puppet government.

An A.P. report wrote in the following way regarding the fascist terrorism which reigned the separate elections in South Korea.

"U.S. reconnaissance planes were flying over in the sky; polling places were strictly guarded by "native-guards" who had baseball 'bats' in their hands; in Seoul, thousands of police and specially-appointed civilians under the assistance of the U.S. army were placed at main points and intersections; civilian guards possessed hafts of axes, 'bats' for baseball and cudgels; Korean guards were arming themselves with carbines supplied by the U.S. army... The atmosphere was quite the same as in a city under martial law."

"Combat," a French paper, also reported in its June 23, 1956, issue: "Even though they (Syngman Rhee group) came to occupy majority in the elections, thanks to bayonet-guns and thanks to the U.S. and at the expense of 323 persons including 32 police who were killed and over 1,060 injured."

Despite such actual state of affairs, the "U.N. provisional committee on Korea" which assumed as its duty to "observe the separate elections" made a brazen-faced report that the "separate elections" were enforced amidst "free atmosphere" and that the people could represent their "free will" in the "elections."

South Korean people's struggles against the "Syngman Rhee regime" which was forcibly cooked up through the U.N. interference under the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres had continued even after the "elections"; and, to the contrary, the Syngman Rhee puppet factions and the U.S. masters did all they could to suppress the democratic forces. 118,621 were arrested and imprisoned in 1949 and 32,018 persons were taken under police custody during the January-April, 1950, period alone.

In this way, the U.S. imperialists which have pursued from beginning to end the nation-splitting policy to colonize the southern part of Korea, sabotaged the U.S.S.R.-U.S. joint Commission and forced the "separate elections" on the South Korean people under the cloaks of the U.N. to produce a puppet government in Asia which can serve the imperialist policy of the Washington rulers.

In an effort to consolidate the South Korean "Syngman Rhee clique" as its "stable" and permanent ruling machine for Washington, the U.S. imperialists again brought the "Korean question" to the third U.N. General Assembly in 1948. This time, the U.S. imperialists schemed to legalize the forcibly-cooked-up Syngman Rhee puppet regime under the U.N. "resolution": Through this farce produced by the Washington rulers, the U.S. did its utmost efforts to conceal puppet character of the South Korean "regime" under the name of the U.N. (The third U.N. General Assembly in 1948, under the U.S. pressure, passed a resolution that the South Korean regime was the sole government of its kind in the Korean peninsula.

(To be continued)

In Defense of Their Rights to National Education and Repatriation:

Koreans Here Hold Central Meeting

Li Kye Baik, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and Chairman of the Committee for the Measures for National Education of Koreans in Japan, on Mar. 18 declared that the Japanese Government give up immediately its plan to submit the so-called "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" to the current special Diet session for approval, and that it fully guarantee Koreans' right to their democratic and national education in Japan.

He made this statement at a central meeting of Koreans in Japan to defend their educational right and their right to repatriation to their home country, the DPRK. The meeting was held that day at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo.

Participating in the mass meeting were over 3,500 Koreans in all walks of life, living in the Kanto (Tokyo-Yokohama) districts. Present at the meeting were also Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CHONGRYUN CSC, and many leaders of Korean social and business organizations.

The speaker continued: "The Japanese Government is under obligation to ensure the right of the Korean citizens in this country to independent educational work, in the light of international law and usage." "The moral responsibility the Government assumes historically for Koreans in Japan also requires this," he said.

Scene of a central meeting of Koreans in Japan to safeguard their rights to national education and repatriation (Mar. 18, Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo)

He denounced the proposed legislation as obviously aimed at destroying Koreans' national education in Japan.

Chairman Li Kye Baik, stressed that the desperate maneuvers of the Government to suppress Koreans' national education and undermine their repatriation work, stem from the hostile policy of the Government toward the DPRK and from its policy of national discrimination and persecution against Koreans in Japan. "The suppression of Koreans' democratic and national rights," he went on to say, "has been strengthened particularly since the conclusion of the 'ROK-Japan Treaty' under U.S. instructions."

"The bill, designed to deprive Koreans in Japan of their legitimate right to national education and to 'assimilate' Korean children to Japanese, is going to be rammed through the Diet by all means," he added. He said:

Under these circumstances," the speaker continued: Whether we can defend our democratic, national education or not, is a serious question directly affecting the future of our children, that is, a question of whether our children are brought up to be true Koreans or handed over to the reactionaries here and abroad.

He strongly demanded the Japanese Government renounce its hostile policy toward the DPRK and suspend its suppression of Koreans in Japan.

He expressed the firm determination of Korean compatriots in Japan to multiply their efforts to defend their educational right and their right to the repatriation service which is continuing smoothly for nine years up until now.

The rostrum was taken by Itaru Yonehara, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan; Kei Hoashi, Socialist Diet member and Chief Secretary of the Counil for Aiding in Koreans' Repatriation; Ryoichi Yasutsune, Director of the Political Department of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan); Noboru Baba, vice-Chairman of the Japan Teachers' Union; Hiroshi Innami, Deputy Chief Director of the Japan-Korea Association; Hiroyuki Tashiro, Director of the Secretariat of the Council for Defending Koreans' Human Rights; Ken Otsuki, Permanent Director of the Consultative Council for National Education of Koreans in Japan; Masaru Hirata, Chairman of the General Federation of Student Councils of Japan; and public figures of many circles.

They unanimously expressed their determination to fight to the end together with Koreans in Japan, to check the Diet deliberation of the bill, which is a prelude to the establishment of a "foreigners' school system" aiming to obliterate Koreans' independent national education, and to make the Japanese authorities extend the present Repatriation Agreement unconditionally.

A message addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting. The meeting also adopted a written demand to be presented to the Government and sent delegations to Prime Minister's official residence, government organs, parliament, political parties and mass organizations.

Meanwhile, the meeting received many telegrams from DPRK ministries, central organs and public organizations, voicing firm solidarity with Koreans in Japan struggling to defend their right to national education and repatriation.

Stronger Protest Against Japanese Government's Move

Korean citizens in Japan are keeping up their struggles to defend their democratic, national education against suppression of the Japanese authorities.

Representing a central meeting of Koreans in Japan to defend their right to democratic and national education and to their 9-year-old repatriation work, which was held on Mar. 18 in Tokyo, a 6-member delegation led by Kim Bo Hyun, Secretary-general of the Committee for the Measures for Koreans' National Education visited the Japanese Education Ministry that day and handed to Eitaro Iwama, Secretary-general of the ministry, a written note demanding that the Government authorities ensure the right of Koreans in Japan to their present educational activities, by giving up immediately their plan to set up a "foreigners' school system." The representatives said that the system was obviously aimed at destroying Koreans' independent national education. In the written demand, they also demanded the Government renounce its scheme to undermine Koreans' repatriation work now continuing for 9 years.

Pointing out that the so-called "foreigners' school system" is clearly aimed at depriving Koreans in Japan of their right to democratic and national education, the representatives demanded immediate withdrawal of the "bill for partial amendment of the existing school education law" now going to be submitted to the current special Diet session for approval with the view to establishing the system.

They refuted the groundless charges of the Government authorities that Koreans in Japan are practising "anti-Japanese" education and that Koreans' education "adversely affects the interests and security of Japan." Reminding the Secretary-general of the fact that Koreans' democratic and national education is enjoying growing support from world's people, they expressed their determination to fight to scrap the proposed legislation and to defend to the end their right to democratic and national education.

Between Mar. 15 and 18, over 200 representatives from Tokyo and Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Tochigi, Ibaragi and Gumma Prefectures called at the Ministry of Education and strongly protested against the Japanese Government authorities' move to obliterate their education.

They also demanded the authorities concerned drop the "bill for partial amendment of the existing school education law" designed to set up a "foreigners school system" and ensure for the Korean residents in Japan the right to democratic and national education, according to the principles of international law and international practices.

Korean people from the Kanto districts on Mar. 22 lodged a strong protest with the Ministry of Education against its sinister designs to interfere with the legitimate right of Koreans in Japan to their national education.

More Local Assemblies Adopt Resolutions

More local assemblies of Japan are adopting resolutions against the Government's plan to set up a "foreigners' school system" and for the defense of Koreans' democratic and national education.

In the past few days, such resolutions were adopted by 11 local assemblies, including the Tochigi Prefectural Assembly.

With this, a total of 199 local assemblies have adopted such resolutions.

Local assemblies also adopted resolutions opposing the illegal decision of the Government to stop the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their homeland, the DPRK, within this year and demanding unconditional extension of the Repatriation Agreement. Eighty-nine local assemblies have adopted such resolutions since August last year when the Japanese Government decided to cancel the agreement unilaterally.

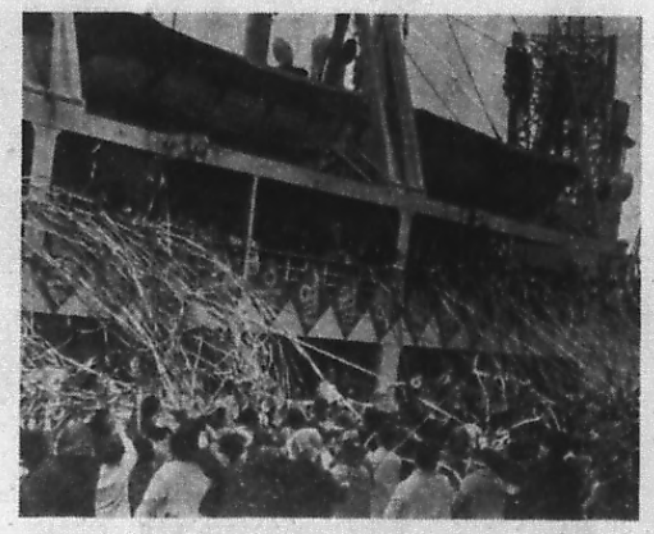
Repatriation Work Must Be Continued

About 86,900 Koreans have returned to their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and are now leading a new life in the warm bosom of the fatherland.

A broad cross section of Japanese people and their organizations are strongly protesting their own Government against its unjust attitude of abusing the repatriation work as a political bait, and are powerfully demanding it cancel such an attitude and ensure a continued promotion of the repatriation work.

Japanese local assemblies including Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, which have adopted resolutions, demanding an unconditional extention of the present Repatriation Agreement, now total over 100. A large number of Japanese organizations have issued statements and are calling upon the Japanese Government to extend unconditionally the repatriation agreement.

The right of Korean citizens here to repatriation to their fatherland must be guaranteed as one of their basic human rights.



The 147th repatriation boat carrying some 500 homecoming compatriots left for Chongjin of the DPRK. (Mar. 24, Niigata, Japan)

Niigata is a Japanese city from where repatriation boats carrying homecoming Korean people leave regularly for their fatherland and where the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples are strengthening with every passing day.

Each time the boats enter and leave Niigata Port, people in Niigata Prefecture have warmly supported the Koreans' repatriation work regarding it as the work of humanitarianism.

Beginning with the Niigata Prefectural Assembly, which on Mar. 20 adopted a resolution demanding the unconditional postponement of the Repatriation Agreement, many local assemblies including those of Niigata city, Kashiwazaki city, Takada city, Sanjo city and other town and village assemblies again adopted similar resolutions, demanding their Government take proper steps for the guarantee of the work.

Also, members of social organizations and democratic bodies in Niigata Prefecture, including the Council for Aiding in Koreans' Repatriation, the Japan-Korea Association, as well as town associations are raising their voices in strong demand of the amicable settlement of this pressing issue.

Tomizo Maruyama, Speaker of the Niigata Municipal Council, sent its resolution to the Japanese Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Health and Welfare Minister.

The resolution says, "The repatriation work has been smoothly implemented as a purely humanitarian undertaking, on the basis of the Red Cross Society spirit," adding, "We can in no way regard this move to scrap this agreement as scrupulous."

It strongly demands the Japanese Government extend the present agreement and refrain from introducing politics into the humanitarian question of the repatriation.

147th Repatriation Boat Leaves for Chongjin

The 147th repatriation ship left on Mar. 24 Niigata Port, Japan, for Chongjin, the DPRK, with Korean repatriates in Japan aboard.

The ship moored at Niigata Port on Mar. 22, and was greeted at the pier by a number of Koreans led by Kim Byung Shik, vice Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN). Many other Japanese were also there.

Workers of the Council for Aiding in Koreans' Repatriation were at the pier to welcome the ship.

Kim Joo Yung, head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation at the pier warned the reactionaries against their subversive attempt to destroy the repatriation work.

After a stay of two days, the ship sailed for the DPRK, leaving behind the cheering Koreans and Japanese.

IOJ Lashes Press Gag in S. Korea

The International Organization of Journalists recently sent a telegram to the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime in protest against its suppression of South Korean reporters, according to a report from Prague.

The conscientious journalists of the world, the telegram said, are enraged at the suppression of journalists and closing down of newspapers and magazines in South Korea.

Scathingly denouncing these outrageous acts, the telegram demanded that complete freedom be guaranteed to the South Korean journalists so that they might fulfill their mission.

Japanese People in Active Support for Koreans' National Education

Japanese women's organizations in Tokyo and in many other prefectures, including the Women's Club, the New Japan Women's Association and the Women's Department of the Japan-Korea Association, dispatched on Mar. 18 their representatives to the Education Ministry. The representatives met with Eitaro Iwama, Secretary-General of the Ministry and demanded immediate withdrawal of the "bill for partial amendment of the school education law," aimed at establishing a "foreigners' school system" which purposed to destroy Koreans' education in Japan. They demanded the guarantee of Koreans' education in the light of international law and practices.

Twenty-four professors of the Tokyo University of Technology recently issued a joint statement opposing the "foreigners' school system" for whose establishment the Government is going to submit a "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" to the current special Diet session for approval.

A similar statement was also issued on Mar. 21 by representatives of 56 student organizations and student self-government bodies across Japan. The representatives held a press conference at Hosei University in Tokyo and announced a joint statement opposing the Government's scheme to bring into practice the "foreigners' school system."

Rectors and professors, 11 in all, at Kyoto University met on Mar. 18 and issued a joint statement denouncing their Government's plan to institute the "foreigners' school system."

Some 30 prominent figures in Utsunomiya City, Gumma Prefecture, on Mar. 20 held a conference to discuss on the question of defending Koreans' democratic and national education. The conference adopted petitions to be presented to Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato, and Justice Minister, Isaji Tanaka, demanding the guarantee of Koreans' education in its entirety.

An emergency meeting of the Okayama Prefectural Council for Defense of Koreans' Education was held on Mar. 18 in Okayama City. The participants decided to resort to all forms of struggle to defend Koreans' education, including mass meetings, propaganda activities on the streets and of dispatching petitioners to their Government.

The National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations on Mar. 20 adopted a resolution opposing the Government's scheme to set up the "foreigners' school system." The resolution was adopted at the 7th Central Committee meeting of the Federation which lasted till Mar. 21.

A round-table conference was held on Mar. 18 in Tokyo between Korean and Japanese scientists. Participating in the conference were 30 professors from 12 Japanese univercities. They demanded the Government reconsider its plan to establish the "foreigners' school system" which, they said, was clearly intended to destroy Koreans' educational work.

Japanese people petitioning the Japanese Ministry of Justice, in opposition to the setting up of the so-called "foreigners' school system" that is aimed apparently at the persecution of Koreans' national education

"Powder-reeking Joint Statement"

Commenting on the joint statement of U.S. President Johnson and South Korean puppet Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon, Rodong Shinmoon on Mar. 17 said: It was a declaration of stepped-up war preparations in South Korea and deeper involvement of South Korea in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Their talk about the "continuation of the military struggle in Vietnam" and South Korea's "increased participation in the Vietnamese pacification program" unmistakably indicated Washington's intention to escalate the war in Vietnam and dragoon more South Korean youth into the dirty war, noted the commentary headlined "Powder-reeking joint statement."

Johnson is expected to fly to Guam on the 20th to officiate at a "strategic meeting" for drawing up a detailed plan for war escalation in Vietnam. The new instruction of the White House to the South Korean stooge, the commentary observed, is directly linked with this U.S. move to expand the Vietnam war.

In this connection the commentary recalled that traitor Pak Jung Hi's visit to Washington in May 1965 was followed by the dispatch of the "Tiger" and "Blue Dragon" units of the South Korean puppet army to South Vietnam and the Honolulu meeting in February last year by the additional dispatch of 20 thousand South Korean puppet troops.

The commentrary went on: Johnson asked the Pak Jung Hi clique to act as a bellwether for other U.S. puppets and satellites with the approach of the meeting of foreign ministers of the seven nations participating in the Vietnam war, slated for April, and the South Korean puppet Prime Minister pledged their "loyalty" to the Washington master.

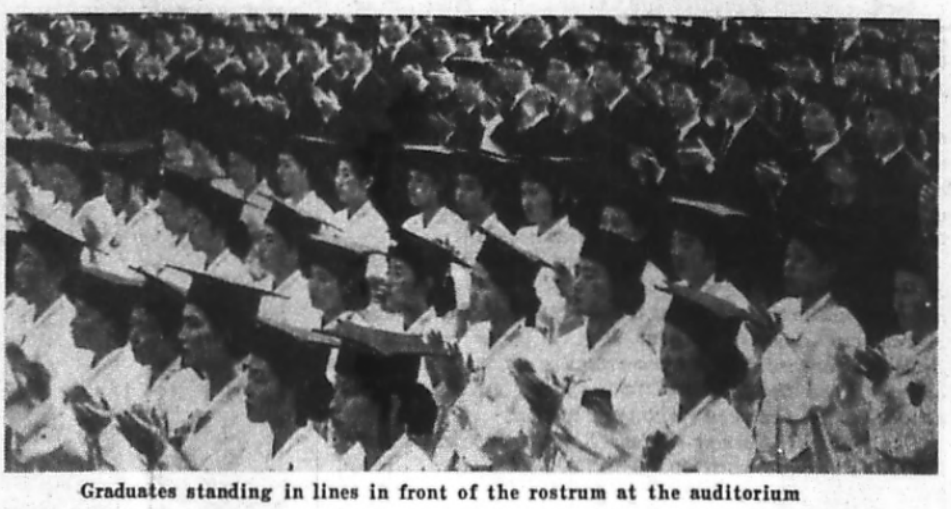
In the joint statement Johnson and his stooge also made clear their intention to step up war preparations in South Korea. Johnson's promise to "continue support to the armed forces" of South Korea to "ensure its security" is a reaffirmation of the U.S. "resolve" to add spurs to the war preparations in South Korea.

To justify their war scheme, they croaked about the "threat of renewed aggression" from the North. But no one will be fooled by this cliche.

Minjoo Chosun and Pyongyang Shinmoon also carry commentaries under the respective headlines "Washington talks disclose the criminal plot of master and servant" and "Master's plot with his stooge."

Korean University Turns Out Its 9th Graduates

On behalf of the whole graduating classes, a student expresses their determination to do their utmost for the cause of the country, before Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of CHONGRYUN.



Graduates standing in lines in front of the rostrum at the auditorium

The graduation ceremony of Korean University, the highest educational centre of Korean residents in Japan, was held on Mar. 23 amid warm congratulations from all the compatriots here as well as from people in their homeland. This was the 9th ceremony for the university graduates and the 1st for the teachers' training course graduates.

The ceremony was of special significance in many ways, because it was held at a time when Korean citizens here have just recently celebrated the 10th anniversary of the first remittance of educational aid funds and scholarships from the fatherland and the Premier. They are firmly resolved to repay the warm care extended by their country and the leader with patriotic initiative and labor on the eve of the 8th founding anniversary of CHONGRYUN which falls on May 25, while launching large-scale struggles for the defence of their democratic national education against the scheme of the Japanese Government to frame up a law for the "foreigners' school system" that is aimed no doubt at stamping out Koreans' national education.

At 12:30 that day, solemn music resounded over the auditorium.

Students of the graduating classes entered the hall receiving the warm applause of all their respected teachers, students and a number of their parents. Lads in black clothes and girls in white blouses and blue skirts, all wearing pentagonal hats—the hats associated with the five-cornered star of the flag of the DPRK—stood in lines in front of the rostrum.

All the participants, looking upon the flower-embosomed portrait of the Premier Kim Il Sung which was put up aloft on the front wall against the background of the grand banner of the DPRK expressed their sincere gratitude to their beloved leader who has brought about today's happiness of the Korean folk in this country and who has brought home to them the importance of their civic pride.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN, vice-Chairman Yoon Bong Koo, head of the Central Educational Department Kim Bo Hyun, vice-President Li Jin Kyoo and the Chief Director Cho Won Ki of the unversity, mounted the platform party.

Hundreds of parents of the graduating students also took part in the ceremony from various parts of Japan including Kyushu at the southern end of Honshu and Hokkaido, the northernmost island.

Congratulatory telegrams from Yoon Ki Bok, Minister of the Common and Higher Education of the DPRK, and from 45 universities including Kim Il Sung University were read.

Then, Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech.

Expressing, in his speech, his hearty gratitude to the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK headed by the Premier Kim Il Sung, the chairman encouraged the outgoing students, saying: all the lads and girls who are standing on the threshold of a brilliant future should live and work as genuine patriots boundlessly faithful to the fatherland and the Premier.

After this speech Chairman Han Duk Su conferred diplomas on the students.

A total of 15 students who made the most excellent results of all on their courses and other 16 students won official commendation, the former winning letters of commendation of the Minister of Common Education with prizes and the latter those of the CSC of CHONGRYUN.

The ceremony was over amid the chorus of the graduation song "When magnolias bloom" written by Chairman Han Duk Su.

Japanese Public Demand Recognition Of Korean University

Representatives of the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of the Japan-Korea Association, Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Communist Party, Tokyo Metropolitan Head-quarters of the Socialist Party, Tokyo Area Council of Trade Unions, Tokyo Federation of Teachers Union, Tokyo Committee of the Democratic Youth League and 12 other political parties and public organizations, scientists, men of culture and public figures in Tokyo held a meeting on Feb. 24 for defending the national education of Korean citizens in Japan and demanding the recognition of Korean University in Tokyo.

The speakers at the meeting criticized the Tokyo metropolitan authorities for not implementing the resolution of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly last December on giving recognition to the Korean University.

This attitude of the Tokyo metropolitan authorities is connected with the manoeuvres of the Sato Government to suppress and obliterate the national education of Korean residents by pushing the "bill for partial amendment of school education law" through the current Diet session and trumping up a "foreigners' school system."

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the immediate recognition of the Korean University and submitted it to the Tokyo metropolitan governor.

Artists Perform in Villages

Art troupes from the capital of the DPRK, are giving performances in co-op farms where spring has come to stay, according to a report from Pyongyang.

With colorful program full of national flavor and militancy the artists of the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble, State National Opera Theatre, State Acrobatic Theatre and Youth Theatre are cheering up co-op farmers who have risen up for gathering in bumper crops this year, upholding the resolutions of the conference of the Korean Workers' Party held last October.

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble is performing in the Yuldoosamchunri Plain, a granary in South Pyungan Province, delighting farmers.

People's Artiste Cho Sang Sun, Merited Artiste Kim Jung Hwa and other well-known folk-song singers of the State National Opera Theatre are going around out-of-the-way villages in North Pyungan Province.

Farmers near the Militaty Demarcation Line are enjoying concerts given by the artists of the State Philharmonic Orchestra.

This year the art troupes have a plan to give altogether 5,000 performances in rural communities, it was learned at the Ministry of Culture.

Dance with *Bara (one of Korean national instruments, made of metal)*

An Outline of Korean Cultural Relics

Silla's capital Kyungjoo was burnt down by Mongolian aggressors in the 13th century and by Japanese invaders at the end of the 16th century, thus leaving behind it only stone relics as vestiges of its former glory.

But from the remains of stone buildings and from stone works unearthed, one can easily imagine the high levels of Silla's architecture.

The nine-story wooden pagoda of Hwangryong-sa temple built in 645, they say, was a colossal one rising to over 68 metres. The footstones now remaining at the site show that the Hwangryong-sa temple was the largest in scale of all the oriental architectures in those days. The five-story pagoda of Boonhwang-sa temple (though two-storied at present) glories in its architectural beauty, simple and powerful, as well as in its scale.

Beautiful patterns on roof tiles indicate the high artistic sense of the Silla people. The photograph above shows some of the colorful patterns on roof tiles at the eaves. This type of roof-tile design is said to originate in China but it attained a peculiar development in Silla. The richness of colors, variety of patterns and its delicate expressions—all these mock at every effort of foreign designers' art to imitate them.

The people of Silla used to make paving bricks with beautiful patterns on them, and spread them in the gardens of palaces and temples. These were produced in great quantities by using the method of moulding.

Besides simple and powerful works of art, there are many delicate and magnificent ones among the Korean fine arts. This may be understood as reflecting the fighting will of the simple Korean people never to succumb to any foreign invaders and their highly artistic skill.

CORRECTION

Mar. 22 People's Korea, page 3, col. 1, par. 4: Mr. Tsukasa Yamashita, Candidate Member is changed to Mr. Junkichi Shimotsukasa, Candidate Member of the Presidium. And col. 3 *America Today* is changed to U.S.A. Today.

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